NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street -ITALIAN Matines at One o'Clock -- UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -- Afternoon and Evening-

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery - SPALDING & ROGERS'

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-HENRIETTE-A LAURA KHENE'S THEATRE, No. 634 Broadway.

NEW BOWERT THEATRE. Bowery.—Afternoon-Adopted Cullo-Mother Goose. Evening-Rag Picker of New York-Friekt Cobbler-Raymond and Agnes.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Day NIBLO'S BALOON, Broadway.—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS IN BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &C.—BILLY PATTERSON. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.-

LIBRARY HALL, Newark -- VOCAL CONCERT.

New York, Saturday, April 13, 1861.

ROMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

Civil war has begun! General Beauregard, in accordance with instructions received on Wednesday, from the Secretary of War of the Southern confederacy, opened fire upon Fort Sumter yesterday morning, at twenty-seven minutes after four o'clock. Forts Johnson and Moultrie, the iron battery at Cummings' Point, and the Stevens Floating Battery, kept up an active cannonade during the entire day, and probably during the past night. The damage done to Fort Sumter had been, up to the last secounts, considerable. Guns had been dismunted, and a part of the parapet swept

Major Anderson had replied vigorously to the fire which had been opened upon him, but our despatches represent the injury inflicted by him to have been but small. The utmost bravery had been exhibited on both sides, and a large portion of the Charleston population, in cluding five thousand ladies, were assembled upon the Battery to witness the conflict.

Down to our latest advices, the battle had been carried on solely by the batteries of the revolutionists and Fort Sumter. The Harriet Lane, Captain Faunce, the Pawnee, and another United States vessel, were off the harbor, but had taken no part in the conflict. The Harriet Lane is said to have received a shot through her wheelhouse.

The opinion prevailed in Charleston that an attempt would be made during the night to reinforce Fort Sumter, by means of small boats from the three vessels seen in the offing.

No one had been killed by the fire of Major the casualties among the federate troops in the batteries were inconsiderable. There is, of course, no account of the loss, if any, among the garrison of Fort

The particulars of hostilities, as well as the correspondence and telegraphic despatches between General Beauregard, Major Anderson and the Secretary of War at Montgomery, will be found in the appropriate column.

It is not unlikely, in the present aspect of affairs, that hostilities will soon begin, if they have not already commenced, at Fort Pickens. The same policy that dictated the bombardment of Fort Sumter, before the arrival of reinforcements, no doubt directed similar operations at Pensacola.

Postscript .- Our advices up to this hourone o'clock A. M .- state that the bombardment had ceased for the night, unless an attempt should be made to throw men into Fort Sumter. for which the secessionists were duly prepared.

An extraordinary session of the Confederate States Congress has been called for the 29th inst. Pennsylvania is preparing for the war. A bill was reported to the Legislature of that State yesterday appropriating half a million dollars for arming and emping the militia, and subsequently houses, all the democrats voting against it. On the announcement of the beginning of hostilities, one democrat changed his vote.

The work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is being carried on with unabated vigor. The Perry is nearly ready for sea. It is expected that the masts of the Wabash will be taken in to-day. while every factory and workshop resounds with the din of preparation. Similar activity prevails in the Philadelphia, Charlestown and other navy

The New York Canal Board yesterday adopted a resolution to open the canals for navigation on the first day of May next.

The steamer North Star arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, with \$1,110,231 in treasure, and the Pacific mails and passengers. She brings no news from California, her advices having been anticipated by the overland expresses.

The North Star brings no news from the South Pacific or the Central American States. Advices from New Granada are meagre, but sufficient to indicate that the civil war is probably at an end. resulting in the triumph of General Mosquera over President Ospina. The former had his headquarters not more than six or eight hours' ride from Bogota, at a place called Guaduas, where he had gained a complete victory over a pertion of Ospina's forces, in a battle which lasted two days. The general government sustained another defeat at the town of Buenaventura, and its cause is regarded as hopeless. There is great excitement in Panama in regard to the question of declaring that State independent of the confederation. The more influential portion of the community is apparently in favor of the movement.

Several appointments were yesterday made at the Custom House. In another column we give a list of the names. The business in that department still continues very dull. The Collector is expected back to-morrow evening, and on Monday will doubtless resume his afternoon reception

of applicants. The legislators at Albany were hard at work again yesterday, driving business through rapidly, in anticipation of an early termination to their la bors. A large number of bills were acted on in both houses. In the Senate, among the bills passed were the New York Chamberlaincy bill, the Harlem Bridge bill, and the bill to submit the question of a revision of the constitution to the vote of the people of the State. The Supply bill was received from the Assembly, with the Senate's amendments non-concurred in, and the Senate resolved to adhere to its action thereon. The Senate adopted the concurrent resolution for the close of the present legislative session to-day at noon. The Assembly passed a large number of bills, among which was the half million appropriation bill for equipping the militia of the State. The Senate's amendments to the City Tax Levy were concurred in, and the bill is now in the hands of the Governor.

Yesterday was the eighty-fourth anniversary o the birthday of the illustrious Henry Clay, the conciliator in chief of the feuds which, in the troub lous times of 1850, threatened to disrupt the Union Strange and melancholy it is, that on this anniver sary, that peace which the sage of Ashland se cured to the country for a brief period has fled, and that the telegraph brought us the intelligence that fratricidal blood had been shed in the harbor of Charleston in a conflict between the army of the Confederate States and the troops of the United States. The morning had brought no news of the fray, and hope yet lingered in many breast that hostilities would be averted, and on that feeling the minds of our citizens were anxious to do honor to the memory of the departed patriot. Flags were displayed in more than usua number from the City Hall, Custom House, the Bat tery, the Exchange, and from all the hotels and from numerous stores the flag of the old United States threw its broad folds to the breeze, and many a hopeful glance was directed to its flaunt ing, and many an aspiration, no doubt, went forth that it would again be the emblem of a reunited people. In the evening the usual Clay banquet was held at the St. Denis Hotel, to which upwards of a hundred gentlemen sat down. Patriotic toasts and speeches were the order of the night, while full justice was done to the bounteous spread prepared

for the occasion. The anxiety to hear later news from Charleston seem to absorb the thoughts of commercial circles yesterday in nearly all branches of business, to the exclusion of almost everything else. Many bogus reports about des patches having come to hand were circulated—one de claring that Sumter was to be evacuated, another that i was to be provisioned. Another account reported th wires down and the mails stopped. It was not until after business hours, or between five and half-past five P. M., that the first despatch announcing the attack on Fort Sumter was received. The day's fighting soon after appeared in an extra edition of this paper The news, though late, produced the greatest excitement The sales of cotton were confined to 500 a 500 bales, closing at about 12%c. for middling uplands. The flor narket was less active and sales fair, including some lot for export. Wheat closed dull and 1c. a 2c. per bushe lower. Corn was without change of moment in prices Pork was steady, with sales of mess at \$17 50, and o prime at \$13. Coffee was in fair request, with moderate sales. Freights were dult and rather easier, with fair engagements to Liverpool and London.

The Present Attitude of England and France Towards the United States.

Sir Robert Peel, a quarter of a century ago, considered that the expenditure of one hundred millions of dollars, would be a cheap price for sowing seeds of mischief upon the American continent, which might ultimately undermine our national greatness. The Father of his Country, had, long before, warned the citizens of the United States "against the insidious wiles of foreign influence," as "the most baneful foes of republican government.' respecting which "the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake." His caution against the mischief of foreign intrigue," has been abundantly justified by the subsequent history of the country; for there has been no effort of diplomacy left untried to shake the foundations of institutions, which, by the rapid growth of their prosperity, have excited the alarm of governments guaranteeing less freedom to their subjects. In proportion as our territory has extended; its population, and the number of the States. has increased; the salutary working of a democratic system has been envied, admired, and emulated, by those who have been seeking to throw off a despotic yoke; and our power has become formidable, the hatred of the courts of Europe. but more particularly of England and France, has augmented, and our national downfall has been desired. The hour of tribulation has come at last, and nothing can be more humiliating and insulting to every patriotic heart, than the spirit in which it is contemplated abroad.

A recent article in the London Times contemptuously alludes to the fact that the "Northern and Southern States have entered into a race with each other for popularity with the determination not to be outbid by a rival," and it adds, as a consequence over which Englishmen may rejoice:-"America must not suppose that she can enjoy, when divided into two hostile republics, all the great and unprecedented advantages, which she possessed, while she was content to dwell under the banner of one." The South and the North are alternately caioled and insulted. In one breath we are told, by the press of London and Paris, that the slaveholding States deserve no sympathy, on account of the injustice of their cause, while, in the next, the North are assured that neither England nor France will recognise a blockade of the Southern ports, and that the Morrill tariff will compel them to enter into treaties of commerce with the Montgomery government. The London Globe exultingly proclaims, that "the prospects of the United States are not brilliant; that the broad track, made by the founders of the republic, is now definitely abandoned." "America," it continues, "enters on a new career, and some among us may live to see whether, like Europe. she will be divided into antagonistic nations with fixed politics, or whether she will, like South America, be split up among a number of snarling communities, with here and there a bright spot shining brilliantly in the surround-

The ministers accredited by President Lincoln to the different courts of Europe, will, mest of them, soon arrive at their posts. Messrs. Wm. L. Yancey, Dudley Mann, and Judge Rost, the three special Commissioners selected by the federal government, at Montgomery, to negotiate a recognition, by Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon, of the independence of the seceding States, and permanent treaties, will appear in London and Paris at about the same time. Both England and France have, for six months, been contemplating with an anxious concern, inspired by selfishness, and the most sordid jealousy,

the affairs of the United States. What-

ever course they may resolve to pursue will be dictated by self interest, and a wish to perpetuate discord between the North and South for their own benefit. Not a ray of genuine sympathy is to be looked for. Well did the farsighted Washington declare, that "it is an illusion experience must cure, and a just pride ought to discard, to expect or calculate upon favors, from nation to nation.' Theref re Northern and Southern organs degrade themselves when they boast that aid and assistance have been promised them from abroad. It is to be hoped that both the Washington and the Montgomery Cabinet will scorn those "entangling alliances" which have been ever considered as a great evil, to be carefully shunned, by every sound patriot and statesman of the country. Rival chieftains in Mexico and the South American States, may have found some temporary, doubtful advantages in the support of Powers like England and France; but neither the Gulf States, nor those that remain in the Union can be benefit-ted by their interference.

The United States, lately so defiant in its proud supremacy, in the Western hemisphere, will not descend to beggary at the doors of any foreign Powers. Dark and menacing as are the clouds that obscure the horizon, time will prove that we are abundantly able to settle our own differences. A nation of thirty millions of people, with resources that are unbounded, may indeed be crippled sorely by such disasters as seem to be impending; but it will not want energy to recover from the shock. The sober second thought of citizens, in the North and South, will return at last, and the remedy when applied, will be one that has been devised by ourselves. From England and France neither section needs to ask for favors, while we firmly believe that an injury inflicted upon either would, notwithstanding the inter-State animosities that now prevail, be resented

The New Power in the State of New York The Hon. Hiram Barney, the new Collector of this port, bids fair to outstrip in sagacity and statesmanlike management, any of the leaders of parties here who have preceded him. He is a man of character and integrity, free from the mire and filth of existing organizations, and sufficiently detached from association with corrupt politicians to enable him to control them all. Federal officers, in past times, have contented themselves with apportioning spoils among their own immediate friends, for the aggrandizement or consolidation of some very second handed, unimportant piece of party machinery. Mr. Barney, we understand, aims at nothing less than to concentrate an influence which may rule not only the politics of the city, but, through it, of the State. He has ample means at hand to enable him to do so. The patronage under his control is immense, and both the Surveyor and Naval Officer, whoever they may be, will be compelled to act under his directions New York is so divided and subdivided into political cliques, that, by a fair and judicious selection of officers, from among all of them who are willing to strike hands with the administration, and give it a hearty support, he can organize, from their ruins, a united party, which

will bring chaos out of the present disorder. Mr. Barney is a gentleman of the highest in tegrity, and will pay but small attention to applicants for place, merely because they howl, boisterously around the sames to the Custom House. They will neither be accepted nor rejected, because they happen to be greedy or hungry; nor because they happen to belong to some Wide Awake club. or republican committee, with no higher merit We are told that the number of individuals who have been heretofore democrats, who have applied to him for positions is immense. Tammany Hall is abundantly represented. Of those clerks who now occupy desks, given to them by Collectors Schell and Redfield, a very large number, probably a majority, have been converted to republicanism, since last November, and are known by the vehemence with which they advocate their new faith. Out of such elements, Mr. Barney will select, irrespective of past proclivities, subordinates who unite ability, industry, and official honesty, with zeal and influence to aid in consolidating the fabric he is desirous of creating. He need be in no hurry to make his appointments. The longer he waits. the greater the number of applicants will be. and the wider his range of choice. Delay will give him, also, the advantage of holding in suspense, and ascertaining from past good behavior, what the promises may be worth, of the thousands who are anxious for his favor. The price of Tammany men will hourly become cheaper, and the ranks will swell of those, who from street corners, if not from "house tops," are ready to pledge " lives, fortunes and sacred honor," in the great cause of party consolidation, which the statesmanlike tactics of the Col-

lector are destined to achieve. Whatever differences in opinion may prevail, there can be but small doubt that this scheme of the Collector is wise and far sighted, and that it will produce signal results. Merchants will be benefitted by it, and if any one suffers detriment, it will be of the class of impracticables, who choose to cling to their own opinions, or to keep alive unnecessary distinctions.

THE TAX LEVY IN THE SENATE-AN IM-PORTANT OMISSION .- The Tax Levy, as it passed the Assembly, makes ample provision for useless jobs and worthless officials, but omits a matter as important and really necessary as a stationhouse for the new precinct north of the Central Park, a district of five miles in length. A police district without a stationhouse would be an absurdity too glaring to be intentional. It is doubtless owing to the sickness and absence of the Assemblyman of the district that the subject has been overlooked. Why will not the Senator for the upper district of the city remedy this blunder? A sum of ten thousand dellars is required for the purpose.

THE MORRILL TARIFF IN PENNSYLVANIA -The Philadelphia North American closes a labored eulogium on the Morrill tariff as follows :- "As to the course of England and France, the folly of our own people may tempt them to some bluster; but it will result in nothing, not even in the apprehended throwing of European influence in favor of secession." We apprehend, however, that England and France will be apt to go to the most advantageous markets for their cotton and with their goods, without being very particular as to their duty of protecting the iron foundries of Penusylvania. We dare say, too, that our high tariff men of that State will find out before the and of the year that their favorite hobby of home protection has become "an obsolete idea," and that this Morrill tariff cuts both ways.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

ALBANY, April 12-9 P. M. nundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Hartem bridge, and passed both houses.

The Senate has passed a resolution to adjourn to mor row at twelve o'clock sine die. There is the most intens excitement and rejoicing in the lobby over the vote. The pulling and hauling that will take place to night will as tonish those not verzed in the scenes of the closing hours of the Legislature at Albany. Should the Hous bills of the ression will not be reached. The third House are, as a general thing, at least the bly concur in the Seante resolutions to adjourn it is their interest to defeat legislation this year, and this is their mode for accomplishing that object. This is the very reverse from last year. Then they begged the mem-bers to stay; now they are praying for an adjournment forthwith.

forthwith.

The Assembly have been quarrelling over the Senate amendments to the Supply bill, and refused to execut in several of the amendments. The Senate, however, still insists, and there is a lively time browing. The Assembly declare that they will not pay Lincoln's liquor bill at the Delayan.

insists, and there is a lively time by declare that they will not pay Lincoln's liquor bill at the Delawn

The Vagrancy bill, relating to the city of New York, that passed the Assembly last night, is one of the greatest menstrosites that has gone through this Legislature. It has to day gone to the Governor. There were a half dozen lines inserted by the committee in the senate which raise the salary of the present Poince Justices to five thousand per year, and continue them in office until a carvention meets to provide for the election of their successors. This is the work of Justice Welsh, of the virtuous radicals, and Mr. Johnston. Its passage in the Assembly is one of the benufful results or Fobinson's relief resolutions. With the above exception the Variance bill is a good one

Assembly is one of the above page of the relief resolutions. With the above page of the grancy bill is a good one Almany, April 12—11:40 P. M. Almany, april 12—1 The Assembly this evening concurred in the amend, ments of the Senate to the Supply bill, paying the full smount of the Delavan House bill to entertain the President, including the broken stoves, wines, &c. The republicans had a grand row there, and smashed things generally, and now the State pays the bill.

An effort was made to reconsider the vote by which the One-sixth Insolvent act was lost in the Assembly tonight; but it failed, not receiving the constitutional vote.

night; but it failed, not receiving the constitutional vote. That ends the matter for this session.

The bill taking the confirmation of contracts from the Common Council passed the Assembly this evening, receiving seventy-six votes. It has already pissed the Senate. This is one of the hardest blows that the Common Council have received this winter. It destroys their profitable trade. Hardy, Hutchings, Varian and Arculatius, of New York, voted for it.

The Vagrancy bill, it seems, originated with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. I am informed that the portions relative to the police justices was urge: by them on account of the excellent management of the pre-sent Justices over vagrants, and it was thought that the public interests would be better served by continuing them in office rather than in trusting to the necertainty of the ward politicians until the change by the apportion-ment under the new constitution. This, I find, since my afternoon despatch, to be the reason for inserting the amendment.

afternoon despatch, to be the reason for inserting the amendment.

The most intense excitement prevails here this evening over the reported news of the commencement of hostilities at Charleston. The members and politicians are assembled at the hotels in groups, discussing the probable result and speculating over the fate of Anderson. The war spirit is in the ascendancy, and all rejoice over the fact that the Southerners commenced the fight. I hear but one expression from democrats as well as republicans, and that is, not to yield an inch now that war has commenced. Everything indicates that the feeling in Albany against the South will be a unit in less than twenty-four hours. Whilst it is deeply deplored that we have been drifted into civil war, no one now hesitates what to do.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 12, 1861. The Senate is hard at work and doing a rushing bust

The amendments to the Coles or Harlem Bridge bill of the Assembly were concurred in.

The bill now goes to the Governor.

A large number of bills were reported from committees; among them the Telegraph Operators' bill; the Breoklyn Board of Education bill; a majority and minority report, for and against the Swill Milk bill; a majority and minority report, for and against the Metropolitan Health District bill.

A motion to make the latter bill the special cycler for A motion to make the latter bill the special order for half-past three o'clock, requiring unanimous consent, was

To widen Main street, Brooklyn.
Relative to the Chamberlainey of New York city.
To submit the question to revise the constitution to the people of the State, by 10 to 8.
To amond the Bushwick Avenue act.
To confirm and legalize the grading of Eightieth street

To confirm and legalize the grading of Eightleth street by contract.

— The New York CITY ANNUAL TAX LEVY.

— See Thuman, Lapham, Bell, Blood and Grant were appointed a committee to consider the claim bills and move them forward.

The Pressursy presented a communication from Hon. David Dudley Field, being a sharp and severe reply to the communication from the other Peace Commissioners, arraigning his conduct.

Laid on the table.

P. P. Murryy asked unanimous consent to take up the resolution reported by the committee to examine the charges of maifeasance in office, requesting the Governor to remove John S. Anable, one of the Harbor Masters.

Mr. Synkola objected, and the motion was not entertained.

tained.

The Congressional Appointment bill was considered, and after several amendments had been proposed and rejected, the bill was passed by a vote of 17 to 9.

The negatives votes were Messrs. Abell, Blood, Calvin, Gardner, Hammond, Hilihouse, Montgomery, Spinola and Truman.

Truman.

The concurrent resolution to adjourn sine die at twelve M., to-morrow, was adopted.

The Supply bill being received from the Assembly, with tmessage stating the items non-concurred in by that body, Mr. Prossas moved to insist on the Senate's amendments. Carried, 22 to 8.

Mr. Goss moved to reconsider the vote on the final advarrament.

ournment.

Messra Spinola, Truman and Hammond, in order to preyent a reconsideration, made metions and raised points
of order until six o'clock, when, under the rule of fixing
the hours of the session, the President declared the
Senate adjourned till ten A. M. to morrow.

ALBANY, April 12, 1861. The Assembly is again hard at work to-day, with an

evident intention to hurry up business.

Mr. McDERMOTT, on a question of privilege, desired his ote recorded in the negative on the passage of the Coles or Harlem Bridge bill The feature of the morning was a spicy interlude.

growing out of a quarrel in the select committee on the bill to amend the act of 1860 to open Madison avenue. Mr. Varian, on a question of privilege, drew the attention of the House to the fact that Mr. Camp, another member of the committee, had seized on the bill, locked it up in a drawer and refused to deliver it up. A majority of the committee had chosen him (Varian) chairman, and instructed him to report the bill. He moved that Mr. Camp be directed to give up the bill. Mr. Camp be directed to give up the bill. Mr. Camp be directed to give up the bill. Mr. Camp be directed to give up the bill. Mr. Camp be directed to give up the bill. In direct that he would never consent that such a bill should be passed in the small hours of the session, when legislation needed watching with extra vigilance.

Mr. Varian reported that the bill had been before the Legislature from an early day of the session, and the gentleman from Westchester (Mr. Camp) could have attended to it and opposes it before, had he not been running after the President elect from Springfield to Washington half the session.

The debate was carried on with considerable spice by other members—Messars. Varian and Camp preserving good humor, and laughing at the propositions from Mr. Arcularius, that the desks be cleared away and the gentlemen be allowed to settle the difference between themseives.

The Sizaassis declared the motion not now in order, and Mr. Varian, on a question of privilege, drew the at

the SPEAKER declared the motion not now in order

was adopted.

A large number of reports were put in by committees. The bill for the transfer of unclaimed divideads and funds from banks and courts of law to the State freasury was reported for the consideration of the House. It is not likely to be reached again.

The select committee to report the bill to regulate milk freight on the Harlem road having falled to agree, Mr. Derensus moved that the bill be taken from their hands and sent to the dirst Committee of the Whoie. Carried. This insures action on the bill to day.

The bill relative to contracts by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New York was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading.

and commonate of New York was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading.

The bill relative to ferries between New York and Brocklyn was reported by the select committee for the committee for the House.

Mr Dancy moved to disagree with the report, and order the bill to a third reading. Carried by a large ma-

order the bill to a time tension of the committee, reported back the bill to appropriate half a million dollars to arm the militia of the State in substantially the same form as t was before, and it was passed—78 to 25. The bill now provides that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller may, if they deem proper, expend money—not making the expenditure obligatory. This is the principle for which Messrs. Robinson and Korwas contended.

nan contended.

Mr. Warson called up the Senate concurrent resolutions on the Reciprocity treaty, and they were adopted.

The bill to prevent the mutilation of the records of New York city was passed.

The bill to erect Highlard county came up for a third Mr. BARNES moved to strike out the enacting clause, and spoke against the bill.

Mr. BANKS moved to strike out the cancelog clause, and spoke against the bill.

Mr. FULLERTON spoke in favor of the bill.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost, and the bill passed by 68 to 26.

The Supply bill came down from the Senate, with a message that that body had concurred in the report of the Centerence Committee on the bill. After a spirited debate the House agreed to concur in the following items:—Payment of extra compensation to the clerks and pages of the two houses.

An increased amount to the proprietors of the Delavan House for the reception of President Lincoln.

For the appropriation of \$5 000 to the Lincoln.

For the appropriation of \$5 000 to the Lincoln.

The bill was returned to the Senate with an appropriate

message.
The bill to smend an act to open Madison avenue was again erought before the House.
Mr. Varian m. de a majority report in favor of the bill.
Mr. Cam presented a minority report against it.
After debate the House rejected the majority report and the bill was thus killed.
The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the New York county tax levy, which now goes to the Governor. Recess till seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to amend the Liquor law, requiring the Commissioners of Excise to give bonds, and making more stringent provisions as to the license to prohibit the liquor traffic on Sunday, and compelling the police to inform against all unlicensed houses, came up for a third

reading.

Mr. WEISTER moved to recommit the bill. Lost.

The bill was then read and lost—31 to 46.

The Annual Supply bill came from the Senate with the message that they insist on their amendments.

The House, after a debate, concurred in the full allowances to the proprietors of the Delayan House for the expenses of the entertainment to President Lincoln—66 to 38; also in the item of extra compensation to pages—65 to 36; and insisted on its non-concurrence in the remaining also in the item of extra compensation to pe and insisted on its non-concurrence in the

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGSON, April 12, 1861.

The treasury note loan is considered a great success The difference between the rates for the treasury notes about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which amount is saved to the government by the line of action adopted by Secretary Chase, which some flought to bold. The Secretary freely acknowledges the oblin of the Department to the capitalists of New York, Boston Philadelphia and other cities, for the support given by them to the government notwithstanding the panic at the time of their bids.

The Treasury is now strong, having an available ba ance—counting the Treasury note lean as paid in—of over nine million dollars.

The President has made the following Massachusett

Charles A. Phelps, Surveyor of the port of Boston, i place of Fletcher Webster, who was removed at the earnest request of the Massachusetts Congressional dele-

Dana, District Attorney; John S. Keyes, Marshal; John A. Goedwin, Postmaster at Lowell. C. C. P. Baldwin, Marshal, and George Howe, Attorney

Eugene L. Horton, Navy Agent at Boston; Richard H.

James C. Aiken, Marshal, and Ed. G. Bradford, Attorney for Delaware.

Larsing G. Vance, Postmaster at Norristown, Pa. Harmon Bennett, Postmaster at Norwich, New York. George L. Davis, of Milwaukee, will be appointed Pay-

master in the navy.

The government is as yet without official advices of the murder of Mr. Haesken by Japanese highwaymen.

Failures and Suspensions. Boston Commercial's list of the business changes in the United States for the last week gives eleven failures and suspensions in New York, seven in Boston, five in Springfield, two in Baltimore, two in Detroit, and nineteen in other places—being a total of forty-six.

Exchange at St. Louis. Sight exchange on New York has advanced 1/2, 1861.

Sight exchange on New York has advanced 1/4 a 1 per cent, and is quoted 4 a 4 1/2 per cent premium for Missouri funds. The market has still an upward tendency.

Opening of the State Canals.

SYRACUSE, April 12, 1861.

At a meeting of the Board of Canal Commissioners, held in this city to-day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the canals of this State shall be opened

The Brig War Eagle. The Brig War Eagle.

PHIADELFRIA, April 12, 1861.

The steamer Keystone State, from Charleston, has arrived here with the captain and crew of the brig War Eagle. The War Eagle was bound from Port au Prince to Philadelphia, and was wrecked on Cape Hatteras shoals on Monday night. George Brown, seaman, of Boston, was drowned.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Railroad, 19: Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 31½. Sight exchange on Now York at par a 1-10 per cent discount.

BAITHOMER, April 12, 1861.

Flour steady: Howard street and Ohio, \$5 37½; City Mills heid at the same rate. Wheat firm: red, \$1 30 a \$1 36; white, \$1 40 a \$1 70. Corn firm: mixed at 56c, a 58c.; yellow, \$9c. a 60c.; white 61c. a 63c. Provisions firm and rates unchanged. Coffee firm: Rio, 12½c. a 13½c.

Whiskey, 17½a 17½c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1861.

Flour firm. Wheat dull: sales 9,000 bushels at \$1 32 a \$1 34. Corn firm: sales 8,000 bushels at 60c a 62c. Mess pork, \$17 50. Lard advancing; 10¼c. refused. Whiskey steady at 17¾c. a 18c.

The Thatcher Comet. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 11, 1861.

ALEERT E. THATCHER:-DRAR SIR-Your letter of the 9th inst., announcing the received, and I beg to thank you for the favor. The no tice in the New York Herald of the 9th had already suggested an examination of that part of the heavens. The comet was readily found, and the following position de-termined with the aid of the micrometer of the great

comet was readily found, and the following position determined with the aid of the micrometer of the great equatorial.

1861, April 10, 11h 34m 42s.
Comet's right ascension, 17b. 7m. 42.76s.
Comet's right ascension, 17b. 7m. 42.76s.
The comet's high for a telescopic object, but shows no tail. No information of a prior discovery in Europe has reached me. The latest astronomical intelligence from that quarter is up to the 29th of March.

Will you have the kindness to favor me with any early determinations of its position which you may have, if you have no precise observations, a diagram of its place among neighboring telescopic stars on the evening of its discovery would be useful for an early determination of the elements.

The new planet discovered at this Observatory by Mr. Tattle, on the morning of the 10th, was again observed last evening. It had retrograded in right ascension thirty-six seconds, and had moved north in ecclination three minutes during an interval of twenty hours Respectfully yours.

OBSERVATORY, WARHINGTON, April 11, 1861.

Sun—I have the honor to roport the observations made last night by Mr. Ferguson, through the large equatorial, on a new comet:—

COMET 1861—III.

April 10—10 b. 10 mip. 20 6 sec.—17 b. 17 mip. 57 0 sec.

on a new comet:—

COMET 1861—III.

April 10—10 h. 10 mip. 20 6 sec —17 h. 17 min. 57 0 sec. × 59 deg. 26 min. 14 6 sec

The comet is circular; two minutes in diameter, without any tail, condense i at the centre, with some trace of a nucleus. Its daily motion is 5 min. 12 sec., retrograde in right ascension, and × 46 min. n declination.

This comet was discovered at Mr. Rutherford's observatory in New York, April 4, by Mr. A. E. Thatcher, who reported it to this observatory by letter of April 9. Respectfully, M. F. MAURY, Superintendent.

Hon. Gideon Weller, Secretary of the Navy.

Superior Court.

GEORGE MOUNTJOY UPON HABEAS. APRIL 12 -At half-past four o'clock to-day the petition er, George Mountjoy, was brought before the court, but the matter was further adjourned to next morning. Mr

Anthon, on the part of the prosecution, said that he would contend that the writ of habeas was void, as it should have been issued by, and returnable to, the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Mr. James T. Brady, associated with Mr. Larremore, said he would refer the Judge to the case of Quimbo Appo, where the Court of Appeals had decided that the Oyer and Terminer had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Chief Justice Bosworth said he would give the counsel half an hour each in the morning, commencing at ten o'clock, as he had to be at the General Term at eleven o'clock.

Anthon, on the part of the prosecution, said that he

ACADEMY OF MUSIC -"Linda di Champunix" was sung ast night for the concluding performance of the season The distribution was the same, with one exception, as o a former occasion, when we reviewed the performance at some length. Miss Louise Kellogg was the Linea, Miss Phillips, Pierotto, and Brignoli as Carlo. Signor Arda vani replaced Ferri, invalided, in Antonia. There was a very large audience, and the performance secured emi-nently satisfactory. Miss Kellogg's Linda, originally extra code in row tends to the control of good, is now much improved by st The others, firigneli and Miss Phil tice. Recolbers, Region and Miss Phillips more par-ticularly, were excellent. The operaclosed with a new and clever polka by Muzio. To-day "I'm Ballo in Mas-chera" will be given for the matines—the last matines till September. On Sunday night the religious partion of the community will have an opportunity to become and "Moses in Egypt" as an oratorio, at half the opera prices.

Arrivals and Departures.

ERSTUCKY, MISSOURI AND DELIVARE STATE LOTTERING.

Authorized by the Legislature.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed, to superinte the drawing of a Leuvery authorized by the Legislature, he mig this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Leteries for the benefit of the town of Frankford, do hereby drawn from the whee:

Berna Clara 202 Wood, Eddy & Co., Managers of the

drawn frem the wheel:—

EXTRA CLASS 225, April 12, 1861.

53, 48, 22, 64, 43, 16, 39, 70, 8, 24, 76, 32, 17

OLASS 226, April 12, 1861.

10, 29, 52, 11, 45, 75, 9, 60, 66, 22, 19, 65.

Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Friday, Ap. 11, 1861. J. P. NOONAN.
JACKON SPARROW, Commissioners
THOMAS BIRD.
Circulars containing schemes for the mouth will be mailree of charge by sending to

Covington, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo., or Wilmington, Del.
Norice.—All lickels in the Delaware State Lottery wi
hereafter be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky Sta
Lottery, at Covingson, Eentucky. W., E. & CO., Managera.

Official Drawings of R. France & Co. Delaware Lotteries — Authorized by act of Assembly passer fanuary, 1859. Grants to run twenty years.

Susser County—Class 89, Drawn April 12, 1861.

10, 43, 33, 63, 31, 61, 48, 1, 39, 38, 35, 16.

CONSOLIDATED—Class 60, Drawn April 12, 1861.

2, 50, 61, 55, 56, 43, 18, 47, 11, 17, 46, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing R. FEANCE & CO., Managers, Wilmington, Delaware

Letteries.

Messes. WOOD, EDDY & CO. would most respectfully is form the public that their several lottery grants do not expire until the following periods:—The Delaware State Grant will continue to be drawn until the year 1874, and the Leniucky State Grant until the year 1874, and the business will be conducted until the expiration of all those grants, with the same promptitude that has characterized it for the larforty years under the management of our predecesor Messes. Yates & Molntyre, Gregory & Co., J. W. Maury, Co., Gregory & Maury, and the undersigned. NOOD, EDDY & CO.,

When You Feel Dull and Heavy, with or without actual pain, have recourse to BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

One or two doses will make every fibre alive with vivacity and renewed health, for they purely the BLOOD.

Sold at No. 294 Canal street and No. 4 Union square.

Humt & Dusenbury, Successors to Lear, & CO., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentleman Han, fiole agents for the sale of Emery & Co. a celebrate London Aqua Scutum Coate & Wrappers. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Who is Your Hatter!—White, the People's Hatter, has the gem of the season for young gents, at 2 Breadway.

At Genin's,
5is Broadway,
You Can Find
Hate for walking, ricing, driving;
Hate for walking, ricing, driving;
Hate for walking, ricing, driving;
Hate for men of teste and fashion;
Hate for men of teste and fashion;
Hate for men of teste and fashion;
Hate for faces melancholy;
Hats for faces melancholy;
Hats for straight bair or for curity;
Hats for straight bair or for curity;
Hate for straight bair or for curity;
Hate for straight bair or for curity;
Hate for straight bair or for surity;
Hate for spring twelve styles together
Hate of styles to wear forever;
Hats for spass and watering places;
Hats with which a room to enter;
Hats of spring twelve styles for mauling;
Hats to stand all kinds of mauling;
Hats light, pliable and elastic;
Hate so f quiet styles for pastors;
Hats round crowned—your knowing ca
Hats to suil each race and nation;
Hats unmatched for ventilation. 1861. Hats to suit each race and nation;
Hats unmatched for ventilation;
Hats of young men and for chuldren;
Hats of beauty quite bewildering;
Hats of beauty quite bewildering;
Hats that boys and misses sigh for;
Hats, in fact, that babies cry for;
Hats for soldiers, hats for saliors;
Hats that grace the work of tailors;
Hats that grace the work of tailors;
Hats that grace the work of tailors;
Ti for gentlemen and scholars.

It would be easy enough to continue the list through a column, but a longer catalogue seems unnecessary.

GENIN, 513 Broadway.

Handsomest and Best.-Knox's New Spring Hat.—Gentlemer prefer it because it combines light-ness with strength, beauty with ease, grace with dignity, and, above all, that wonderful air distingue which takes so wall with the women. Persons who don't know what that is, but would like to, should call and see for themselves, No. 212 Broadway, corner fulion street.

Be Your Own Judges .- Call at My E. tablishment and make a candid survey of the finest stock of Soft Hats I have ever manufactured. Compare the quality, style and prices with those of other concerns, and decide the decidence to the dictates of taste and self interest. ESPEN. SCHEID, Manufacturer of gents, Hats, 113 Nassau street.

David's Spring Styles of Gentlemen's fats, at his salestorm, 200% Broadway, near Duane street.

Espenscheid's Spring Style of Gentle-men's Dress Hat for 1861, is the perfection of symmetry and grace. The handsomest Hat he has ever turned out, and not to be surpassed here or elsewhere. The price, as of yore, \$3.50.

The Latest Styles of Dress and Soft Hats, Caps, &c, at DOUGAN'S, the Hatter, 102 Nassau street, cor-ner of Ann street. Storm's \$3 50 Gentlemen's Dress Hats— Unsurpassed for beauty, style and material, at any price. No. 178 Broadway, Howard Hotel.

The Object Accomplished —A light, graceful, airy Hat, for the spring, for gentlemen's wear, soid only at TERRY'S, the Artist Hatter. 397 Broadway, two doors south of Walter at.

Spring Clothing.—We Call the Attention of men, who are about purchasing their spring ciothing, to our assortment of Business Coats, Vesta, Pauts and Spring Overcoats. Our assortment of Boys', Youtha' and Young Men's Clothing, adapted to the present and coming season.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 507 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel

58 Spring Shanghae Overcoats, at EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton street \$8 Spring Shanghae Overcoats, at EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton street.

\$8 Spring Shanghae Overcoats, at EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton street.

\$8 Spring Shanghae Overcoats, at EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton stree S8 Spring Shanghae Overcoats, at EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton street

Album Photographs (Carte de Visete), four for \$1, tweive for \$2; ambretypes 50 cents, by KIM-BALL, 477 Broadway.

at EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton street.

Brooklym Art—Photographic—The Im-pertal Gray Vignette is now the acknowledged chief of pho-tographic beauties. CHAS. H. WILLIAMSON. Established 1864. The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for fifty dollars at 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing Billiards -Twenty-two Pheian's lables.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Ten Trays, Door Mats and every Description of House Furnishing Goods, at an immense reduction in prices at E. D. Bays FORD's, Cooper Institute, N. Y. Illustrated catalogues free.

Half a Dozen Good Shirts for \$6. Usual retail price \$1 50 cach.
Half a dozen fine Shirts for \$3; usual retail price \$2 cach.
Half a dozen best Shirts for \$10; usual retail price \$1 50
cach.
At MOODY'S Shirt Manufactory, 262 Broadway.

Allcock's Porous Plasters.

THE GREAT, Mild, COUNTER IRRITANT REMEDY.
The use of these PlastEas
is becoming every day wider. Every person that sells them
has some case of the recovery of the use of limbs long loss.

from their use.

CALL AT 294 CANAL STREET.

CALL AT 294 CANAL STREET.

And get a bill of particulars, with high testimonials from plysicians of their merits. Sold as able ve, where the last make is on hand. Price 25 cen's each, or SIX PLASTERS FOR ONE DOLLAR. Respectable dealers keep them. Knowles' American Insect Destroyer-emoved to 186 Broadway, principal office and only wholesale

Batchelor's Newly Invented Wigs and Foupees are truly wonds: 'ul specimens of art. Call and see them at 16 Bond street, or send for a measure card.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow huminally Sold at W. A. GATCHE-LOR'S newly invested Wig factory, 16 Bond street.

Batchelor's Hair Dyo.—Reliable and In-tantaneous—Black or Brown. Factory 81 Sarday atreet. Sold and applied at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street. Cristadora's Hair Dye, Wigs and Tou-pes, the best in the warld. Wholesale and retail, and the tye privately applied. No. 6 Aster House

Trusses.—March & Co.'s Radical Cure Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. Drs. GLOVER & THORME, No. 4 Ann street, under Barnum's Museum.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Depot No. 1 Barday street, and sold by all druggists. Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and beapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleansing, reserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all truggists.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary,

orner Eighth avenue and Twenty e bith street,